

DPM 6225

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME: AC-816 DLS
PRODUCT CODE: AC816

HMIS CODES: H F R P
2 1 0 6

===== SECTION I - MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION =====

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: A.C. PRODUCTS
ADDRESS: 172 E. La Jolla, Placentia, CA. 92670
EMERGENCY PHONE: 714-630-7311 INFORMATION PHONE: 714 630-7311
DATE REVISED : 01-16-90 NAME OF PREPARER : DAN PERCIFIELD
REASON REVISED : UPDATE (A)

===== SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/SARA III INFORMATION =====

| HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS | CAS NUMBER | OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS | | | VAPOR PRESSURE mm Hg @ TEMP | WEIGHT PERCENT |
|----------------------|------------|------------------------------|-----------|-------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | OSHA PEL | ACGIH TLV | OTHER | | |
| *TETRACHLOROETHYLENE | 127-18-4 | 25 PPM | 50 PPM | | 15.8 72F | 78.04 |

* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372.
WARNING: Detectable amounts of one or more chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or birth defects or other reproductive harm are present in this product. (Prop. 65)

Environmental Compliance

SEP 15 1992

RECEIVED

ORIGINAL

SAFETY HEALTH AND
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS
NOV 0 0 1993

===== SECTION III - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS =====

BOILING POINT: 250 Deg F SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): 1.6
VAPOR DENSITY: HEAVIER THAN AIR EVAPORATION RATE: SLOWER THAN ETHER
COATING V.O.C.: 10.23 LB/GL (1225 G/L)
MATERIAL V.O.C.: 10.22 LB/GL (1225 G/L)
SOLUBILITY IN WATER: 0.015%
APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Viscous liquid with perchloroethylene odor

===== SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA =====

FLASH POINT: NONE TOBP METHOD USED: PMCC
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME- LOWER: N/A UPPER: N/A

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: FOAM, CO2, DRY CHEMICAL

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES

Self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece operated in pressure demand or other positive pressure mode.
During emergency conditions over exposure to decomposition products may cause immediate or delayed health hazards.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Keep containers tightly closed. Isolate from heat, sparks, electrical equipment, and open flames. Closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. May form toxic materials, CO2, CO, Hydrogen Chloride, Phosgene, various hydrocarbons, etc. on thermal decomposition.

===== SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA =====

STABILITY: STABLE

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Do not expose to high temperatures, open ignition sources, or other sources which induce thermal decomposition.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)

Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents, strong acids, and selected amines.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS

May form toxic materials, CO₂, CO, Hydrogen Chloride, Phosgene, various hydrocarbons, etc. on thermal decomposition.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: WILL NOT OCCUR

===== SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARD DATA =====

INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Excessive inhalation of vapors can cause nasal and respiratory irritation, weakness, dizziness, fatigue, nausea, headache and possible unconsciousness and even asphyxiation.

SKIN AND EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Prolonged or repeated contact can cause moderate irritation, defatting, dermatitis. Can cause severe eye irritation, redness, tearing and blurred vision.

SKIN ABSORPTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Organic solvents are easily absorbed. Drying of the skin, redness or dermatitis are signs of repeated or over exposure to their defatting action.

INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC)

ACUTE-EYES: Can cause severe irritation, redness, tearing, and blurred vision. SKIN: Can cause moderate irritation, defatting, and dermatitis. INHALATION: Can cause nasal and respiratory irritation. Aspiration into lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal. **CHRONIC** Prolonged or repeated exposure above TLV may result in permanent brain and nervous system damage. SEE ATTACHED ADDENDUM FOR ADDITIONAL HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

CARCINOGENICITY: NTP? NO IARC MONOGRAPHS? YES OSHA REGULATED? NO

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

None known.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYES: Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Take to a physician for medical treatment.

SKIN: Wash affected areas with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Consult a physician if irritation persists.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. Restore breathing. Treat symptomatically. Consult a physician.

INGESTION: Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water to dilute. Do not induce vomiting. Consult physician or poison control center immediately. Treat symptomatically.

ADDENDUM TO MSDS FOR PRODUCTS CONTAINING SOLVENTS

ACUTE AND CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Refer to the following data for the solvent(s) if listed on the attached MSDS from AC Products, Inc.

TETRACHLOROETHYLENE CAS # 127-18-4 (Perchloroethylene)

Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may be central nervous system effects and anesthetic or narcotic effects. Observations in animals include liver and kidney effects. Perchloroethylene has been shown to increase the rate of spontaneously occurring malignant tumors in certain laboratory rats and mice. Other long-term inhalation studies in rats failed to show tumorigenic response. Epidemiology studies are limited and have not established an association between perchloroethylene exposure and cancer. Perchloroethylene is not believed to pose a measurable carcinogenic risk to man when handled as recommended. Birth defects are unlikely. Exposures having no effect on the mother should have no effect on the fetus. Did not cause birth defects in animals; other effects were seen in the fetus only at doses which caused toxic effects to the mother. Results of in vitro ('test tube') mutagenicity tests have been negative.

TOLUENE CAS # 108-88-3

While there is no evidence that industrially acceptable levels of toluene vapors (E.G., the TLV) have produced cardiac effects in humans, animal studies have shown that inhalation of high levels of toluene produced cardiac sensitization. Such sensitization may cause fatal changes in heart rhythms. This latter effect was shown to be enhanced by hypoxia or the injection of adrenalin-like agents. Rats exposed to 1400 ppm or 1200 ppm of toluene for 14H/day for 4 or 5 weeks (respectively) exhibited high frequency hearing deficits. The significance of this information to man is unknown.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA (PETROLEUM) LIGHT ALIPHATIC CAS # 64742-89-8

CONTAINS: XYLENES.....5% CAS # 1330-20-7

ETHYLBENZENE.....1% CAS # 100-41-4

TOXIC CHEMICALS SUBJECT TO REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 313 OF TITLE III AND OF 40 CFR 372.

Male rats exposed by prolonged and repeated inhalation to high vapor concentrations of similar solvents showed evidence of kidney damage. The relevance of this effect to man is unknown.

XYLENE CAS # 1330-20-7

Prolonged or repeated exposure to vapors or mists may cause liver damage and/or kidney damage. Respiratory symptoms associated with pre-existing lung disorders (E.G. asthma-like conditions) may be aggravated by exposure to this material. Laboratory animals exposed by various routes to high doses of xylene showed evidence of effects in the liver, kidneys, lungs, spleen, heart and, adrenals. Rats exposed to xylene vapor during pregnancy showed embryo/fetotoxic effects. Mice exposed orally to doses producing maternal toxicity also showed embryo/fetotoxic effects. Rats exposed by inhalation to 800 ppm or greater frequency of xylene for 14H/day for 6 weeks or to 1450 ppm 8H/day for 1 or 3 days exhibited high hearing deficits.

===== SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE =====

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Eliminate all ignition sources. Dike, contain, or absorb with inert materials (sand, vermiculite, etc.). Transfer to containers for recovery or disposal. Prevent runoff into sewers, streams, or other bodies of water. see sec.II OR VI

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Dispose of in accordance with all local, state, or Federal regulations. Do not dump into sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Do not store or use near sources of high temperatures, near fire or open flame, or other ignition sources. Avoid contact with skin, or breathing vapors.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Do not take internally. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure to levels above TLV. Avoid breathing vapors. Vapors of this product are heavier than air and will collect in confined areas.

===== SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES =====

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If TLV is exceeded use NIOSH/MSHA approved organic vapor and mist mask, supplied air, or self contained breathing apparatus, depending on the vapor concentration in the area. Do not enter area if vapor concentration exceeds OSHA permissible limits for human entry. Consult OSHA requirements.

VENTILATION

Use adequate mechanical (general and/or local) ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES

Wear resistant gloves such as nitrile rubber.

EYE PROTECTION

Use chemical splash goggles or other OSHA permitted safety glasses.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT

Wear impervious clothing. Eyewash stations.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Wash hands before eating or using restrooms. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

===== SECTION IX - DISCLAIMER =====

DISCLAIMER

The information contained herein is furnished without warranty of any kind. Employers should use this information only as a supplement to other information gathered by them and must make independent determination of suitability and completeness of information from all sources to assure proper use of these materials and the safety and health of employees.